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# BRYAN'S ADDRESS

The Democratic Candidate's Formal Acceptance of the Presidential Nomination. The Full Text of His New York Speech.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE AND FELLOW CITIZENS-I shall at a future day and in a formal letter accept the nomination which is now tendecreed by the notification committee, and I then the state of the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of there here assembled, I speak at some leveth in regard to the campaign upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so which we are now entering. We do not the law of the law of tenes of the struggle in which we are en-gered; but, relying for success upon the rightcoursess of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no lan-guage, however violent, no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hairbreadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assalls the character and questions the patricalism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menaco to private secur-ity and public safety, and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor for the time being to represent not only property, but are the fees both of social order and national honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago plat form are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them and every lope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are stanch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated with admirable clearness and with an empliasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and the sphere of government. He said: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Figure . It falcuts, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do it necessary for this nation to adopt the not propose to transfer the rewards of insystem, yet it ought to moderate the landarity to the lap of indolence. Property is guage of those who denounce the income and will remain the stimulus to endeavor tax as an assault upon the well to do. and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the Declaration of In dependence, that all men are created equal. but that does not mean that all men ar or can be equal in possessions, in abilit or in c.crit. It sin ply means that all shall signed count before the law, and that gov crament officials shall not, in making, con straing or enforcing the law, discriminat

## Quotes I'rom President Lincoin.

I essert that property rights, as well a the rights of persons, are safe in the hand of the common reople. Abraham Lincoln In his message sent to congress in December, 1981, said, "No men living are more up it in p werty, none less inclined to thicorr touch aught which they have not he, cetly caned." I repeat his language with unqualided approval and join him in the warning which he added-in mely, "Let them beware of surrender ing a political power which they already possess, and which power, if surrendered, will (...ly be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they and to fix near dischilliber and burdens upon them thirdle of liberty shall be lost. Those who daily follow the injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shall then eat bread," are now, of the face shale then cut bread," are now, national party during the entire history of as they over have been, the bulwark of the United States has ever declared against law and order, the source of our nation's

Dat I have only read a part of Jackson's ties have not only declared for bin utrerance. Let me give you his conclusion, Lat when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuitles and e Tlusive privileges, to make the rich richd the potent nicro powerful, the humi le members of society, the farmers, me-chai ies and the day laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing li'te favers for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government." These who support the Chicago platform inderse all of the quotation from Jackson, the latter part as well as the former part.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries | they asserted that the efforts of the govern of government favoritism. They have read cur platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of noninterference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition. It is the highest indersement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the government administered with-out fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker

destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy. Nor is it the fault of the gennot excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime. They do not defend the occupation of the high-wayman who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgress

ors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, approless hazardous means of legislation, appro-priate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," thundered from Sinal and reiterated in the legislation of all natious, is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small, to the strong as well as the weak, to the cor-perate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation and not by those who en-joy its benefits.

### The Income Tax Decision.

The Chicago platform has been con-demand by some because it dissents from an operion rendered by the supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstituher th in regard to the campaign upon long as it stands as a part of the law of which we are now entering. We do not the land. There is in the platform no sugunderestimate the forces arrayed against gostion of an attempt to dispute the auto, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the tional power which remains after that defend cision or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be consti-tuted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years the supreme court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some 20 years ago this same court snatained without a dissenting voice an income tax law almost identical with the one recently everthrown. Has not a future court as much right to return to the judi-cial precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow rehearings, they admit that error is possible. The late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority

of one after a rehearing.
While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. The last income tax law sought to apportion the burdens of government more equitably among those who enjoy the protection of the govern-ment. At present the expenses of the fed-oral government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, are especially burdensome upon the poorer classes of society. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process may be quite satisfactory to the men who escape just taxation it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. The last income tax law, with its exemption provisions, when considered in con-nection with other methods of taxation in force, was not unjust to the possessors of wealth cannot be produced by human in-stitutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of beaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue overy man new, nor is it based upon hostility to the make gold the only standard money. is equally entitled to protection by law." rich. The system is employed in several Wo yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has and every income tax law now upon the state of the property of the prope not for its object the reconstruction of so- statute books in any land, so far as I have cety. We cannot insure to the vicious the been able to ascertain, contains an exempfirst of a virtuous life, we would not invade the home of the provident in order to

> Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the supreme court. In a government like ours every public official is a public servant, whether he holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a term of years or during good behavior, and the people have a right to criticise his official acts. "Confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism. Free government exists in calousy and not in confidence." These are the words of Thomas Jefferson, and I submit that they present a truer conception of popular government than that entertained by those who would prohibit an unfavorable comment upon a court decision, Truth will vindicate itself. Only error fears free speech. No public official who conit will desire to deny to those whom he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

## The Paramount Question.

Now let me ask you to consider the para mount question of this campaign - the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No it, and no party in this campaign has had law and order, the source of our nation's it, and no purey in this company and acceptances in time of peace and its surest the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—the Democratic parties parties—the Democratic parties parties—the Democratic parties parties parties parties parties parties—the Democratic parties parties—the Democratic parties parties—the Democratic parties parties—the Democratic parties lism, but have outlined the specific legisla-tion necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform declares that bime lism is desirable when it pledses the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent ac tion on the ground that, in their judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international himstallism, to which the efforts of the govern ment should be steadily directed. ment should be stendily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism, they condemned manometallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money ewning and the money changing classes, and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was instanced upon the United States without discussion before the pecple, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a wordict before the voters pon that issue.

There can be no sympathy or co-opera

into existence and override the weaker tion between the advocates of a universal that, since the total premiums received exmembers of society. It is not the wish of gold standard and the advocates of himse-

the general public that these trusts should anism. Between ometallism, whether independent or international, and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. their mercy. Nor is it the fault of the gentheir mercy. Nor is it the fault of the gentheir mercy. Nor is it the fault of the gentheir mercy is a selected in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good eral public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? It is the government should not only avoid that the government should not only avoid wrongdoing, but that it should also prevent wrongdoing, and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not average neith largency, but they deglare of securing bimetalism, we may expect of securing bimetallism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimotallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bend-ing their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in sug-gesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dis-housetly with the American people. What is the test of honesty in money? It

must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general pur-chasing power. It would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. Professor Laughlin, now of the University of Chi-cago and one of the highest gold standard authorities, in his work on bimetallism not only admits that gold does not remain absolutely stable in value, but expressly asserts that "there is no such thing as a standard of value for future payments, either in gold or silver, which remains ab-solutely invariable." He even suggests that a multiple standard wherein the unit is "based upon the selling prices of a numper of articles of general consumption' would be a more just standard than either gold or silver, or both, because "a long time contract would thereby he paid at its maturity by the same purchasing power as

### vas given in the beginning." Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism or any other system gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetallism the government flues the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dellar to be determined by the number of dellars. Bimetallism is better than monometallism not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dellar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power-but because its makes a nearcr approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1873, when there were enough eyen mints to permit all the gold and silve available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standand money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the reople of this country, but now, when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing nower of gold, depresses prices and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an uncarned increment, the influence of this great nation must be thrown upon the side of gold unless we are prepared to accept the natural and legitimate consequences of such an act. Any legislation which lessons the world's stock of standard money incroases the exchangeable value of the dol-lar. Therefore the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of

all other forms of property.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the binetallie system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard. We have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed logislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they soil at wholesale and buy at re-tail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollars with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep page with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not a just complaint against the gold standard?

Effect on Wage Enruers. The wage earners have been injured by s gold standard and have expressed them-selves upon the subject with great em-phasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 was signed by the represent-atives of all, or nearly all, the leading labor organizations and presented to con-gress. Wage sarners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more diffioult to obtain possession of the dollar. They know that employment is less parmanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money be cause money is rising. It also discour enterprise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand, the restoration of himetallism will discourage hoarding because when prices are steady or rising money cannot afford to lie-idle in the bank vanits. The farmers and wage earners together consti-tute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legis lation! A monetary system which is pecuniarily advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragemen to those who create the nation's wealth. Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy holders know

must be of more penent to the continues

than to the policy holders.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade lefore these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain because savings bank depositors know that because savings cank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets, and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay

living expenses.
It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, rotaliers cannot sell, and, if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers

must go into bankruptey.

Those who hold as a permanent investment the stock of railroads and of other enterprises (I do not include those who speculate in stocks or use stock holdings as a means of obtaining an inside advantage n construction contracts) are injured by gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the earning power of these enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and, as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, the stockolders must bear the burden of hard

Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries.

Official salaries, except the salaries of those who hold effice for life, must, in the long run, be adjusted to the conditions of those who pay the taxes, and if the present financial policy continues we must expect the contest between the taxpayer and the ax eater to increase in bitterness

### The Professional Classes. The professional classes, in the main, de-ive their support from the producing classes and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create

wen1th I have not attompted to describe the effect of the gold standard upon all classes—in fact, have only had time to mention a few—but each person will bouble to apply the principles stated to his own co-

It must also be remembered that it is the te must also be remembered use it is the desire of people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal property. This being true, in considering any temporary advantage which may come from a system under which the dollar rises in its purchasing power it must not be forgot-tem remember that in the years to come formerly unless property sells for less than formerly. Hence it will be seen that a large portion of those who may find some pecuniary advantage in a gold standard will discover that their losses exceed their

It is sometimes asserted by our oppo-nents that a bank belongs to the debtor class, but this is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liabilities—that is to say, while the bank owes a large amount of money to its depositors it not only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its depos-tors, but in addition thereto has enough to cover its capital and surplus. When the dollar is rising in value slowly, a bank may, by making short time loans and taking good security, avoid loss, but when prices are falling rapidly the bank is apt to lose more because of bad debts than it can gain by the increase in the purchasing power of its capital and surplus,

It must be admitted, however, that some

broker with the ordinary banking business, and these may make enough in the negotiation of louns to offset the losses As long as imman nature remains as it is there will always be charger that, unless restrained by pitch opinion for legal encountry profit for themselves in a certain color discountry profit for themselves in a certain color discountry profit in the condition. Let constitute the following illustration: A river fed of the main dataset government is to prevent near the condition and condition. Let constitute the following illustration: A river fed of the main dataset government is to prevent near the first sillower and the first sillower when silver is not country or it must return the fall in silver is not country or it must return the fall in silver is not country or it must return the fall in silver is not country or it must return the fall in silver is not country or it must return the fall in silver is not country or it must return the fall in silver is not country or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries. Our opponents cannot ignore the fact the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in silver is not countries the redurn the fall in silver is not countries or it must return the fall in some countries or it must return the fall in some countries or it must return to redurn a silver when silver when s preventmen from nacing one another, and never yes that duty more important than it is icary. It is not strange that those who have made of the Lyfurnishing gold to the government in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the covernment dependent upon them. I had we, however, that I speak tho sentiment of the vertunderity of the recowise fluancial policy administered in beenment indepe dent of any combination of financiers, textign or domestic.

# Contraction of the Currency.

Let me say a word now in regard to cer ain persons who are Lecuniarily benefited ov a gold standard, and who favor it not rom a desire to trespass upon the rights of others, but because the circumstances which surround them blind them to the effect of the gold standard upon others. I shall ask you to consider the language of two gentle men whose long public service and high standing in the party to which they belong will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1869 Senator Sher "The contraction of the cur man said: rency is a far more, distressing operation than senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the serest, distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade tall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural production without any great reduction of taxes. What pru ent man would dare to build a house. railroad, a factory or a barn with this cer tain fact before him?" As I have said before, the salariest officer referred to mus be the man whese salary is fixed for life and not the man whose salary depends upon business conditions. When Mr. Shernan describes continued of the currency as discatrons to all the people except the apitallet cut of dobt and those who capitants cut is deep and those who stand in a position similar to his, he is string a truth which must be apparent to every per-son who will give the matter careful conideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time peaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency, but the principle which he set forth applies if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle

in connection with the demonstration of silver. Speaking in the house of representon the 7th of Feburary, 1878, he atives on the 7th of February, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The

nestruction of stiver as nioney and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those invested which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property." Is it strange that the "holders of investments which yield a fixed return in money" can regard the destruction of silver with complacency? May we not

expect the holders of other forms of prop-

erby to protest against giving to money a "disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property?" If the relatively few whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their investments, have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the disastrous conse-quences of a rising standard? The people who must purchase money with the prod-ucts of toll stand in a position entirley dif-ferent from the position of those who own money or receive a fixed income. The wall being of the nation—aye, of civilization it-self—depends upon the prosperity of the masses. What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day if such a dollar lowers the standard of civilization and brings distress to the peo-ple? What shall it profit us if in trying to raise our credit by increasing the purchas-ing power of our dollar we destroy our ability to pay the dobts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which those debts must be produces with which those decide must be paid? If it is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow more money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetallism will restore the parity between money and property, and thus permit an era of prospeople to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers. Even if we desire to borrow how long can we continue bor-rowing under a system which, by lowering the value of property, weakens the foundation upon which credit rests?

Even the holders of fixed investments Even the noncers of fixed investments, though they gain an advantage from the appreciation of the dollar, certainly see the injustice of the legislation which gives them this advantage over those whose incomes depend upon the value of property and products. If the holders of fixed in vestments will not listen to arguments based upon justice and equity, I appeal to them to consider the interests of posterity. We do not live for ourselves alone. Our labor, our self denial and our anxious care, all these are for those who are to come after us as much as for cursolves, but we cannot protect our children beyond the period of our lives. Let those who are now reapen that the dollar cannot buy more than their own children and their children's children may, through the organition of this came system, I a made to pay tribute to the descendants of these who are

Assumet the materiance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other er rations are ho united for its overthrow, the Chica, o photorm a resents a clear and comblatic demond for the immediate res-ter, tion of the fice and unlimited coinage of short and geld at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 where a waiting for the aid or consider envetter ration. We are not as in a flata new experiment be filed. We are in solving an on a return to a financial policy, at everted by the experience of history, of experience of history, of experience of prominent state a energy of returning from the days of the first process down to 1873. When we ask that our man to be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money, we are simply asking that the san e mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this colonge be at the ratio of 16 to 1, we shoply ask that our gold

ume than a river fed from one source, the reason being that when one of the feeders is swollen the other may be low, whereas a river which has but one feeder must rise or fall with that feeder. So in the case of himetallism. The volume of metallic moncy receives, contributions from both the gold mines and the silver mines, and therefore varies less, and the dollar, resting upon two metals, is less changeable in its purchasing power than the dollar which rests on one metal only. If there are two kinds of money, the op

tion must rest either with the debter or

with the creditor Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the intreests of society in general morder to de-termine to which side the option should be given. Under the bilietallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal if there is any perceptible lifference between the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still. If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other, but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option the metals are drawn apart, wherea when the debtor has the option the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law, provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all cf both metals presented at the mint. Society is there-fore interested in having the option exerised by the debter. Indeed there can be such thing as real bimetallism unless he option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debter compels the creditor classes, whether longestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they rould then demand the dearer metal. The lebt of the deltor to choose the coin in hich payment shall be made extends to bligations due from the government as well as to contracts between individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt he from all the people to one of the peo-le, and it is impossible to justify a policy hich makes the interests of the one percon who holds the obligation superior

nt a prennum, it was never contended that a national honor required the payment of overnment obligations in silver, and the latthews resolution, adopted by congress in 1878, expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations n standard silver dollars as well as in gold

reads, "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either sil

Upon this subject the Chicago platform

### ver coin or gold coin." Carlisle's Testimony.

It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the treasury notes, issued under the act of 1890, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation. Secretary Carlisle appeared before the house committee on appropriations of Jan. 21, 1895, and I quote from the printed report of his testimony before the commit

Mr. Sibley—I would like to ask you (perhaps not entirely connected with the matter under discussion) what objection there could be to having the option of re deeming either in silver or gold lie with the treasury instead of the note holder? Secretary Carlisle—If that policy had been adopted at the beginning of resump of my predecessors or anybody else-the policy of reserving to the government, at the beginning of resumption, the option of redeeming in gold or silver all its paper presented, I believe it would have worked

tion—and I am not saying this for the pur pose of criticising the action of any eneficially, and there would have been no trouble growing out of it, but the secretaries of the treasury from the beginning of resumption have pursued a policy of redeeming in ; ad or salver, at the option of the holder of the paper, and if any secreary had afterward attempted to change that policy and force silver upon a man

I do not agree with the secretary that it was wise to follow a bad precedent, but from his answer it will be seen that the fault does not lie with the greenbacks and reasury notes, but rather with the executive officers who have seen ilt to surrende a right which should have been exercised for the protection of the interests of the people. This executive action has already been made the excuse for the issue of more than \$250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued if this policy is continued. We are told that any attempt upon the part of the government at this time to redeem its obligations in silver would put a premium upon gold, but why should it? The Bank of France exercises the right to redcem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet France main-tains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1 and retains in cir-culation more silver per capita than we do in the United States.

It may be further answered that our op-ponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the dangers which they fear. The retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes would not protect the treasury, because the same policy which now lends the secretary of the treasury to redeem all govern one paper in gold, when gold is de-marded, will require the redemption of all sily collar, and shar confidates in gold if the temperature transury notes are withcray a from curico tron. More than this, if to sever were about refire its paper of thereway on the hanks the necessity of formaling counted expirition, the built would exercise the right to furnish either gold of there—in the care words, they would be a formalish of the care words. would exc. o the option test as the government cupies to control it new. The government in the lither exercise the right

Nece sity For Bimetallism. There is an actual necessity for bimetalism as well as a theoretical defense of it. During the last 23 years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law created demand has re-sulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its pur-chasing power as was added to it by the lemonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar is now held up to the gold dollar by legal tender laws and not by redemption in gold, because the standard silver dollars are not now redeemable in gold either in law or by administrative policy.

We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.20 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws, not in deflance of them. The best known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. We recognize this aw and build our argument upon it. We apply this law to money when we say that reduction in the volume of money will raise the purchasing power of the dollar. We also apply the law of supply and de-mend to silver when we say that a new demand for silver created by law will raise the price of silver bullion. Gold and silver are different from other commodities in that they are limited in quantity. Corn, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be preduced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production, but gold and silver are called precious metals because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the objects of anxious search as far back as history runs; yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a 22 foot cube and all the silver coin in the world into a 66 foot cube. Because gold and sliver are limited, both in the quantity now in hand and in annual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from below that price. So the govern ment can in a p ice for gold and silver by creating a depart of reater than the sup-ply. Internation, things dists believe that several nations, ly entering into an agreement to coin : a fixed ratio all the gold and silver presented, can maintain the buillon velve of the metals at the mint ratio. When a rathet price is thus estab-tished, it repaired the buillon price, because any person desiring coin may have the bullion converted into coin at that price, and ar y person easiring buildon can the rights of the many who must be taxed secure it by 1. [cit.2 112 ceit. The only to pay it. When, prior to 1878\_silver was question man which it is not reflict to the secure it by m. fring 122 coin. The only

usts a samuchendent binetainstadiler us Can'tle United States by the free and un limited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio create a demand for aliver which taken in connection with the de-mand already in existence, will be suf-ficient to utilize all the silver that will be presented at the mints? They agree in their defense of the bimetallic principle, and they agree in unalterable opposition to the gold standard. International bimetallists cannot complain that free coinage gives a benefit to the mine owner, because inter-national bimetallism gives to the owner of national bimetallism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetallism at the same ratio, International bimetallists cannot accuse the advocates of free silver of being "bullion owners who desire to raise the value of their bullion," or "debtors who desire to pay their debts in cheap dollars," or "demagogues who desire to curry favor with the people." They must rest their benesition upon one ground only—namely. opposition upon one ground only—namely, that the supply of silver available for coin-inge is too large to be utilized by the Unit-ed States. Our Capacity to Use Silver.

## In discussing this question we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remon-

bered that we live in a country only par-tially developed, and that our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and pro-duce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must also to taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandise silver can-not come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints We cannot even expect all of the that policy and force silver upon a man who wanted gold, or gold upon a man who wanted silver, and especially if he had made that attempt at such a critical period as we have had in the last two years, my judgment is it would have been very disastrous.

I do not agree with the secretary that it age. We will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere, but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it other nations will be compolled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by the enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used as money for thousands of years, and during all of that time the world has never suffered from an overproduction. If for any reason the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds
the requirements of the arts and the needs
of commerce, we confidently hope that the
intelligence of the people will be sufficient
to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It
is folly to refuse to the people the money
which they now need for fear they may
heren'ter have more than they need. I am
illrinly convinced that by opening our mints
to free and unlimited coinage at the pre-

firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold.

Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver, when measured by gold, to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This argument is entirely supply of gold. This argument is entirely answored by the fact that during the last five years the annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the annual production of silver. Since the gold price of silver has fallon more during the last five years than it over fell in any previous five years in the history of the world it is evident that the fall is not due to increased production. Prices can be lowered as effectually by decreasing the demand

must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to unless we continue to horrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount berrowed, together with interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciating dollars. The American people now owe a large sum to Euro-pean creditors, and falling prices have left a larger and larger margin between our net national income and our annual interest charge. There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores. and that is to stop falling prices. The res-toration of bimetallism will not only stop falling prices, but will to some extent restere prices by reducing the world's demand for gold. If it is argued that a rise in prices lessens the value of the dollars which we pay to our creditors, I reply that in the balancing of equities the American people have as much right to favor a financial system which will main-tain or restoro prices as foreign creditors have to insist upon a financial system that will reduce prices. But the interests of society are far superior to the interests of either debtors or creditors, and the inter-ests of society demand a financial system which will add to the volume of the stand-ard money of the world, and thus restore stability to prices

## A Reply to Criticism

Perhaps the most persistent misrepre-sentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50 cent dollars. At the pre time and under present laws a silver dol-lar when melted loses nearly half its valno, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for sliver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bi-metallism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold builion is now worth as much as gold cols, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as

much as a gold dollar. The charge of repudiation comes with The charge, or reputation comes with not grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the euplionicits protones that they are upholding public dealt and

national honor In answer to the charge that gold will go abread, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owngont can serve this country dain the own-er of the gold receives something in actum. for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country there who formerly owned it will be bene-fited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are mat-ters of agreement unlift silver comes to this country to der irea coinges is will be

(Continued on third page.)

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

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FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ARTHUR SEWALL

OF MAINE. FUSION OF BRYAN MEN.

The indications now are that there will be complete unity of action on the tion of W. J. Bryan to the Presidency and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the consent of the gold dealers of Europe. In many States the fusion of Populists, silver Republicans and silver Democrats has been effected, and in other States nedoubtless result in unity of action. Senator Butler of North Carolina, the chairman of the Populist National Committee, seems to be in favor of fusion, and many of the lesser lights of the party are in accord with the chairman. Senator Butler and George P. bave full charge of the organization of of the National Democratic Committee. same building at Washington and will was believed that New York Democrats for him. keep in close touch with each other.

The only obstacle in the way of comof the Texas delegation at the Populist ings in those localities are entirely in through Central California, visiting to be, candidates for local offices, and mittees. After his attention was called Santa Cruz, returning home via San thought that the nomination of Bryan to the report of Croker's indorsement Francisco. They expect to be gone by the Populist convention would les- of the ticket, he said he was gratified to about two weeks. sen their chances of election. Of course find so many Eastern Democrats fallthere were some sincere "middle-of-the- into line, and he added that before the road" men who did not aspire to office campaign closed he expected the coand they were used by those who did. operation of all Democrats except those

principal Populists and Democrats who vanced by the gold standard. It is are opposed to fusion in Nevoda are said that Dr. J. Elkins of New York expecting to got office. With them the gave Bryan an intimation that Croker J. L. Yundt, C. R. I. & P. Ry.; Mrs. restoration of silver and the prosperity will be with him. Elkins is the Shay, Clark's station. of the masses of the people is a second-brother-in-law of the former Tammany ary consideration, the primary one be- chief. ing self-aggrandizement. They may be shrewd enough to conceal their motives at present and thus deceive a few, but later developments will dis. State Central Committee of the gold Hundred dollars worth of Viavi close the real cause of their objections standard Democrats, behind closed remedies. The reason so much has to fusion.

in favor of free coinage by the United perfect unanimity on the question of will not fail to cure if used as recom-States without foreign interference, sending a delegation to the convention of at Indianapolis. The general opinion to divide the silver forces of this or favored a third ticket. The opinion any other State? The battle is be- was freely expressed that a full State tween the monopolists, trusts and ticket will be nominated. money kings and the masses of the people. The one representing the single gold standard, which is improverishing millions, is represented Santa Rosa, California, for passing Effectually, yet gently, when costive or by Mr. Hanna's man, McKinley. The counterfeit greenbacks. other representing the double standard, the money of the constitution, which will restore prosperity to the country. is represented by Bryan, the champion of the people. With the interests of the masses at stake why should the people ambitions of a few bosses and office adopted by the Miners' Convention. seekers to endanger in any way the Stanley Williams, collector for Man, election of Bryan? At this critical Sadler & Co., San Francisco, commitshould give way to patriotism, and an straight. electoral ticket should be nominated on which each of the three parties in Nevada which are for Bryan and free injured by the explosion of dynamite coinage should be represented. That while blasting rook near Parry Mound, will consolidate the silver forces of the Outario. State and insure the electoral vote to W. J. Bryan by the largest majority ever given a Presidential candidate.

THE GOLD MEN'S PROGRAMME

It is currently reported that the leaders of the gold party in Nevada, for it American National Bank at Kansas For housekeeping. Inquire of must be admitted, strange as it may Oity during the momentary absence of seem, that there is a gold party in the the Cashier and, prying open the desk, Silver State, have arranged a pro- took \$1,000 in bills and escaped. gramme for the campaign which they of men who profess to be for Bryan. command to create dissensions in the cause the clubs support Bryan for ranks of the Bryan men, and hope that President. the Populists, the Democrata and the Silver party will each have an electoral with the hope of electing it. Just now Soldiers' Home was held up later and engaged in stirring up strife among the Bryan men. They encourage the Populists and the Democrats to nominate tickets and imagine that they are pulling the wool over the eyes of the ical prisoners in Portland Prison. He intelligent men of these parties because says they are subjected to indignities the unsophisticated are duped by them. and punishment that the vilest prison-

This is a year in which the people are ere escape. not disposed to be humbugged. There The McKinley Club of Placerville, are great interests involved and no California, unanimously voted to restownship mass conventions, in which cind resolutions adopted at a pre- He als does all kinds of repairing on bigold applauders make much noise, are going to divide the silver forces and Congressman Grove Johnson. Men goods Shop in First National Bank build who can stomach Hanna should not ing. Second street. milest. McKinley, trusts and monopolies. In strain at Johnson. the language of Lincoln, those trickthe language of Lincoln, those tricksters "may fool all of the people some which sailed from New York, April 284 Steels. They deliver milk to any part of the of the time and some of the people all for San Francisco, foundared 400 miles of their darry and arroundings in the country of their darry and arroundings in the people all the loss the country of their darry and arroundings in the people. the time, but they cannot fool all the off the coast of Brazil. Part of the Give them a trial people all of the time."

WHAT THE GOLD STANDARD

state facts and show that they under the California State Insane Asylum at Echo of July 19, 1896, says of the effect sulting fatality. of the single gold standard:

of the single gold standard:

If the single gold standard can be forced upon South America and Asia, as it has been since 1873 forced on North America and Europe, gold must inevitably appreciate to at least four times its present absurd value; or, to put it otherwise, commodities must declinate one-fourth of the present prices and labor, all the world over, be crucified as it was never crucified before—in days of medaeval serfdom or even chattel slavery. Such is the contest if the money lords can force monometallism upon the whole world, they will succeed in establishing the-most gigantic moneyed aristocracy among California last night.

Thomas Hutchinson, under life sentence, was pardoned by Governor Budd of California upon condition that he leave for New Zealand on the first steamer. The Post says he was to sail on the steamer Monewai Thursday night, but missed the boat. He now fears that he will be sent back to prison.

BREVITIES.

Father Dermody was a passenger for California last night. gigantic moneyed aristocracy among the rich, and the worst system of peon-age serfdom among the "masses" that has ever cursed the hapless sons of

These are the views of an English part of all who are in favor of the elec- paper which sees things as they are. It has no interest in silver mines, cares nothing about the election of Bryan, but simply states the fact that the adoption of the single gold standard destroys one-half of the world's money and gives a few persons control of the other half who will use it to depreciate gotiations are pending which will the price of products and the wages of the workingman.

SUPPORTING BRYAN.

New York Democrats Falling Into Line UPPER RED HOOK, N. Y., August 21.-Candidate Bryan worked all morning on his letter of acceptance and his Keeney of the National Silver party mail. He will spend the afternoon at the ellver campaign and are working in ing the newspaper account of the ala near by fishing resort. After readharmony with Senator Jones, chairman leged cordial support of the ticket by

would be true to the party nominees. It is broadly binted here that the whose pecuniary interests might be ad-

McKinley Democrats.

Омана, August 21.—A meeting of the Why should men who are sincerely The members stated that there was

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Edward Pettit has been arrested at

yesterday that farmers and artisans bitual constipation, to awaken the kidin New England are for McKinley neys and liver to a healthy

at Corning, Rendville and Hemlock, permit the bickerings, contentions or Ohio, in compliance with resolutions

time, when the welfare of the country ted suicide at his home in Oakland yesis involved, partisanism and prejudices torday. His accounts are said to be

Two men named Smith and Hillman were killed and John O'Brien fatally

The trial of O. W. Winthrop, indisted for abducting and robbing Millionaire Campbell, has been set in and answers to the name of "Spider." Judge Wallace's court, San Francisco, Finder please leave him at Ruhe & Midfor September 1st.

A thief entered a branch of the

Charles D. Candu, United States expect to carry out with the assistance Treasurer, and Robert G. Monroe, They are using every means at their of Democratic clubs, have resigned bemembers of the National Association

W. A. Sallige was held up at Santa and State ticket in the field, in which off the footpads with a revolver. An old soldier named Gallagher from the shot in two places by the robbers.

T. P. O'Connor, a member of the British Parliament, gives a sensational account of the treatment of Irish political prisoners in Portland Prison. He side of the railroad, opposite the Reduction

crew landed at Santa Catarina, but fourteen are missing. The vessel was

died by the gold trust. Some of them ping the floor of one of the wards in

stand what gold monometallism means Stockton. Another patient was tentaas well as the American papers, which lizing him by kicking him on the foot. are not owned nor controlled by the The big fellow struck him with the gold gamblers. The London Times and mop cracking his skull, the injury re-

Sheriff Caughlin visited Virginia

vesterday, returning home in the even-Hon. J. W. Adams arrived on the west-bound last evening and remained

Ed. Yerington of Virginia arrived on the V. & T. last evening and continued

Charlie Becker will, while in San Francisco lay in a large stock of school books of all kinds.

Mattle Overman is now an inmate of the Florence Crittendon Home for fallen girls at Los Angeles. She will not see anyone nor answer any notes.

H. Block and Lou Olsen returned from their northern trip last evening. Owing to the extreme bot weather they could not bring in the deer and bear they killed.

Miss Nellie Winters is visiting in Reno. She says that she will not conthe New York Democracy, he said he sent to having her pet horse Rio, who it The Populist, Silver and Democratic he did not believe that the situation was thought broke a leg a few days ago, Committees have headquarters in the had been exaggerated and that he al- killed, but will do everything possible

Geo. W. Fahrion, E. E. Worden and From Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester and Charlie Becker expect to leave this plete fusion is the desire for office. It Albany Mr. Bryan has received assure morning on their bikes for Sierraville. is said that over one-half the members ances that arrangements for his meet- From there they will leave for a tour charge of the Democratic county com- Santa Rosa, Orkland, Marysville, and

The new guests at the Palace Hotel laft evening were: W. E. Griffin and wife, O. J. Smith and wife, H. Prescott A. G. Spencer, San Francisco; Charles Gielaw, Reno; Chancellor Derby, Winnemucca; J. J. Bray, Virginia; Geo. A. Hawks, D. & R. G.; T. K. Stewart, Reno;

Mrs. B. E. Hunter is the busy woman who has in less than four years, here in Reno, sold Thirteen Thousand Seven doors, did not break up until midnight, been sold is simply because they are the grandest remedies in the world and mended. Gentlemen who have stomach troubles, come and get some of our tabloids; you will never regret it. Any person who is ill, come and see if we have not a remedy that will cure you.

THE VIAVI CO., a21tf Mrs. B. E. Hunter, 4th St.

bilious, or when the blood is impure or Hanna was informed in New York sluggieb, to permanently overcome ha-Twelve hundred miners have struck without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of egitimate advertise ents not exceeding six lines inserted in this column at "he nts par week.

Cottage of four rooms, barn, chickenhouse, etc., Western Addition; also house of eight rooms on Plaza street, Inquire at Wallace residence, apposite N. & C. depot

Lost.

A white bull dog with a dark brindle eye dour's Meat Market.

Farnished Rooms

MRS. DICKINSON. albwi Cor. Pourth and Chestnut St.

No Middle of the Road for Old Baron. The streets are clean, so bring on your work. Cleaning and repairing will be done as usual in my tailoring business. Republi-cans, Democrats, Populists, silver men and goldbugs, if you call on me I will heal all the splits. Corner of Douglas and Lincoln Avenues. BARON ROTHSCHILDS. 1329m2

Mining Machinery for Sale

A ten-stamp quarts mill, three pans, two settlers, drying floor, retort, steam engine all in good order; also a steam hoistlengine, Apply to C. T. BENDER. engine. Apply to Washoe Co. Bank, Reno, Nev. For Sale,

Fine Homes and Lots and Blocks and 20-

Works, and also trees, plants and shrubs by the millions, at the Reno and Mt, Hope Nur STEPHEN CONNER.

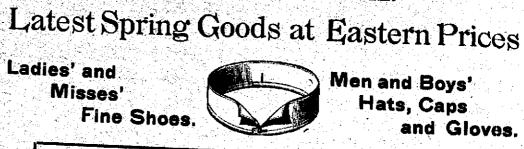
RAMBLER and Waverly Bioycles.

Washes Lunch Counter and Saloon, fourteen are missing. The vessel was covered by Arthur Sewall & Co., Bath, of liquors of all kinds or a good eight call as the Washes Lunch Counter and Saloon. A All the British papers are not subsi
A stout German patish; was mopised by the gold trust. Some of them

ping the floor of one of the reards;

C. T. BENDER. rear of the sounter.

SUNDERLAND'S MAMMOTH STORE RENO, NEVADA.



Men and Boys' Hats, Caps and Gloves,

# Men and Boys' Headwear and Footwear a Specialty 🎏

Furnishing Goods, Neckwear, Cycling Suits, Outing and Fancy Shirts, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs.

Suits Made to Order

Ladies' and

Perfect Fit Guaranteed.



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28 AND 31 VIRGINIA STREET.

STEAM BEER.

ON DRAUGHT OR BY THE KEG

... PARRY BROTHERS ...

Sole Agents and Bottlers of the Celebrated

### Wieland John Beer,

Have just received a large quantity of Steam Beer which they can supply at reasonable prices in quantities to suit.

Your Patronage is Respectfully Solicited

The Steam Beer Is On Draught In Nearly All Places

...Spring and Summer ...Goods at a Sacrifice ...At Nathan's, ...The Pioneer Clothier. ...Virginia St., Reno.

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ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

NEW GOODS. NEW PRICES. NEW METHODS

FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED.

Patrons are guaranteed prompt and courteous treatment. Thompson's Building, Virginia Street, Ren



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VIRGINIA STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO, NEV WASHOE COUNTY

> RENO, NEVADA. (Succeeding to the business of the First National Bank of Reno, Nevada.)

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Accounts of Banks, Corporations and Individuals Received on Favorable Terms. TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

Issued bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum. We buy and sell exchange on Mew York, Chipago, San Francisco, and other points in the United States; also on London, Rarls, Berlin, Genga, Rellingum Cepenhagen, Stockholm, and other cities in Europe.

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# BECKER BREWING CO.

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----MANUFACTURERS AND BUTTLERS OF----

Silver Ribbon Lager Beer,

Soda Water, Orange Cider, Sarsaparilla and Iron, Birch Beer, Champagne Cider.

GUMS A SPECIALTY.

Families supplied with case goods, delivered to all parts of the city free of charge:

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MAX HOEFLE, Manager. ARCADE HOTEL

AL. WHITE, Proprietor. COMMERCIAL ROW RENO, NEVADA. Remodeled and renovated. Fine rooms and all the

modern improvements.

-THE BAR— Is supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors and cigars -RATES REASONABLE -

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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

The most elegantly appointed Restaurant in Reno. Meals served on the American and European plan. Special orders attended to promptly. Oysters in Every Style.

# RECEIVED!

-A FINE LOT OF

HAIR BRUSHES, BATH SPONGES, ETC.

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COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO. NEVADA.

\$200,000 Agricultural Implements, Buckeye Mowers and Binders. Groceries, Hardware Blacksmith Supplies, Etc.

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Assistant Osebler Butter and Produce a Specialty

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1896

### Valued Indorsement

of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profes-



sion speaking of its gratify. ing results in their practice.

# Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be adminis-. tered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk. Proposon by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All drugglets.

### BREVITIES.

Trib fulfills all promises.

Genesy & Savage, plumbers.

Plumbing at Lange & Schmit's. Cottage and house for rent. See ad. Have you catarrah. Use liquid

W. A. Harms is O. K. at cane work on chairs,

Photographs at E. P. Butler's Gallery \$1 50 per dozen. Geo. T. Nourse of Sacramento is a

guest at the Riverside. Lawn mowers and garden hose re-

duced by Lange & Schmitt. Refrigerators sold on easy install-

ments by Lange & Schmitt. Get your bed lounges made over and

re-covered by W. A. Harms. jy28w2 For a large and sweet loaf of bread

go to the New Palace Bakery. m21tf. Mrs. C. E. Mack of Virginia was a westward bound passenger last night.

W. B. Forden, M. D., and wife of San Francisco are guests at the Riverside. Sam Mozingo has returned to Reno after an extended trip through Califor-

Miss Boston of Silver City arrived on the V. & T. last (evening and continued)

train for California,

Have you piles? Use Sano, prepared

worst cases. Try it. Ice cream freezers, fruit presses, tions for these purposes whonever such ap fruit jars and cans, and jelly glasses propriations are necessary for the public cheap at Lange & Schmitt.

latest tads in the art. Try him. tf\*

Try Porteous & Co. for fine wall papers, paints, oils, varnishes and window glass. Eureka block, Virginia

Professor Lewers has returned from California and the injuries he received a few weeks ago while on his bike trip up north have nearly disappeared.

A welcome meeting to Lieutenant Linnell will be held at the Salvation Army on Saturday night, and on Sunday night a lassle soldier will be sworn

Our gold friends are no longer sailing under false colors so far as the silwer question is concerned. They have throughout the world to 32 to 1, the change quit saying "I am as good a silver man might be effected in any one of three

gars, tobaccos, amokers' articles and size of the gold dollar until the new silver noveltles. His line of gents' furnish-dollar would weigh 83 times as much as

down to bedrock figures. jy25tf \* The London Times, "The Thunderer," says the Democratic party committed a great error by adopting free silver in-

Heed not the man however glib, Who tells you "just as good as" Trib.

Not true he tells. And if he "better than Trib" tells you

Be sure if he succeeds he "sells" you, ' Tis you he sells. Three keens his barsupplied with the

wery choicest of straight Kentucky nently decrease the annual addition to the whiskies, imported cognacs, gins, etc., that caunot be had anywhere also in that caunct be had anywhere else in lars twice as large, would make only half the State, and consequently he has the as many dollars.

They talk of issuing clearing house certificates in New York in consequence of the scarcity of money, and yet our gold friends tell us there is abundance den of their debts.

of money. It is surprising what ab. In 1878 Mr. Carlisle said, "Mankind surd things the mere hope of getting federal pap or a haul from Hanna's barrol will get Nevadans to say.

The following registered at the Hotel Reno last night; Ira R. Bamber, Pt. Bidwell; Thos. McCarehy, San judgment, more than supply our monetary Francisco; Isaac Fogel, Portland; Miss L. Rutherford, Chicago; J. McNulty, Reno; O. L. Houts and wife, Amedee; Adam Gillespie, Gold Hill; Jos. A. Bell, J Mrs. Knapp, San Francisco.

(Continued from first page.)

at the invitation of some one in this coun try who will give something in exchange

Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio without foreign ald point to Mexico and assert that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our sister republic to remind our people

that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity is to furnish a domand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is not proof that the United States would also fail.

It is also argued that, since a number of the nations have demonstrated silver, nothing can be done until all of these nations restore bimetallism. This is also illogical. It is humaterial how many or how few nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a monetary demand for all the gold and silver available for coinage.

In reply to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of produc ing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and yet, notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value. As a matter of fact, the cost of roduction does not determine the value of the precious metals, except as it may affect the supply. If, for instance, the cost of producing gold should be reduced 90 per cont without any increase in the output, the purchasing power of an ounce of gold wealth not full. So long as there is a monetary demand sufficient to take at a fixed mint price all the gold and silver produced the cost of production need no be considered.

Prices of Gold and Silver.

It is often objected that the prices of gold and silver cannot be fixed in relation to each other because of the variation in production becomes immaterial. In the much as the annual production of gold, whereas, soon after 1849, the annual production of gold became worth about three times as much, at the coinage ratio, as the annual production of silver, and yet, ow ing to the maintenance of the bimerallic standard, these enormous changes in relative production had but a slight effect up on the relative values of the metals.

If it is asserted by our opponents that

the free coinage of silver is intended only for the benefit of the mine owners, it must be remembered that free coinage cannot estore to the mine owners any more than demonetization took away, and it must also be remembered that the loss which the demonstration of eliver has brought to the mine owners is insignificant compared to the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the people. The restoration of silver will bring to the people generally many times as much advantage Fred Dangberg of Douglas county as the mine owners as much advantage to she mine owners as much advantage to the mine owners as much advantage to she mine owne W. D. Tobey of Carson arrived on silver is needed by the whole people should not be deterred because an incidental benthe V. & T. last evening and took the cut will come to the mine owner. The erec tion of forts, the deepening of harbors the improvement of rivers, the erection of Have you piles? Use Sano, prepared public buildings, all these confer inci-by the Viavi Company. It reaches the dental benefits upon individuals and communities, and yet these incidental benefits do not deter us from making appropria-

good.

The argument that a silver dellar is E. P. Butler, Reno's old reliable heavier than a gold dollar, and that therephotographer, is in line with all of the large quantities, is compeletely answered threats and intimidation will be of no by the silver certificate, which is as easily carried as the gold certificate or any other kind of paper money.

As to the Present Ratio. There are some who, while admitting the boundts of bimetallism, object to coinage at the present ratio. If any are deceived by this objection, they ought to remember that there are no bimetallists who are carnestly endeavoring to secure it at any other ratio than 10 to 1. We are opiosed to any change in the ratio for two reasons first, because a change would produce great injustice, and, second, because a change in the ratio is not necessary. A change would produce injustice because if effected in the manner usually suggested, it would result in an enormous contraction in the volume of standard money. If, for instance, it was decided by inter national agreement to raise the ratios

Genuine Belfast and Dublin ginger size, so that the new silver dollar would size, sassafras sour and an ever running stream of pure and sparkling soda water and the best of ice cream at the present siver dollar would be reduced one-half in weight 32 times as much as the present gold dollar ould be present siver dollar would weight 32 times as the new gold dollar of the The silver dollar could be doubled in lew Palace Bakery. je12tf as much as the new gold dollar, of the change could be made by increasing the size of the silver dollar and decreasing the ing goods is complete and marked the new gold dollar. Those who have addown to bedrock figures. suggested that the silver dollar be doubled. If this change were made, it would necessitate the recoinage of 4,000,000,000 of silver into \$2,000,000,000. There would be stead of free trade, and expresses the to individuals or to the government, but this would be the least of the injury. A. shrinkage of one-half in the silver money of the world would mean a shrinkage of one-fourth in the total volume of metallic money. This contraction, by increasing the value of the dollar, would virtually increase the debts of the world billions of dellars and decrease still more the value of the property of the world as measured by dollars. Besides, this turnedian measured by dollars. Besides this immediate result such a change in the ratio would perma-

The people of the United States would be injured by a change in the ratio not because they produce eliver, but because they own property and owo debts, and they cannot afford to thus decrease the value of their property or increase the bur-

will be fortunate indeed if the annual pro-duction of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of popula-tion and industry." I repeat this assertion. All of the gold and silver annually available for coinage, when converted into soin at the present ratio, will not, in my

In supporting the act of 1880, known as the Sherman act, Senator Sherman, on that question is settled all other questions
June 5 of that year, said:

"Under the law of February, 1878, the

hon a month has the course produced annually an average of nearly \$8,000,000 per month for a period of 12 years, but this amount, in view of the retirement of the

and notes, will not increase our currency in proportion to our increasing popula-

ion."

If our present currency is estimated at \$1,400,000,000 and our population is increasing at the ratio of 3 per cent per annum, is would require \$42,000,000 in-creased circulation each year to keep pace vith the increase of population, but as the nicrease of population is accompanied by a still greater ratio of increase of wealth and business it was thought that an immedi-nte increase of circulation might be obmined by larger purchases of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make good the retirement of bank notes and keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming int \$54,000,000 a year of additional curroncy is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in this bill by the issue of treasury notes in exchange for bullion at the market price. If the United States then needed more

than \$42,000,000 annually to keep pace with population and business, it now, with a larger population, needs a still greater annual addition, and the United States is only one nation among many. Our opponents make no adequate provision for the increasing monetary needs of the world. In the second place, a change in the ra

tio is not necessary. Hostile legislation has decreased the demand for silver and owered its price when measured by gold, while this same hostile legislation, by inreasing the demand for gold, has raised the value of gold when measured by other

orms of property.

We are told that the restoration of bi-metallism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract, when most of the people can use silver, than it is now, when every one is trying to secure gold.

The Chicago platform expressly declares in favor of such legislation as may be necessary to prevent for the future the de-monetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. Such contracts are objected to on the ground that they are against public policy. No one questions the right of legislatures to fix the rate of interest which can be collected the relative production of the metals. This by law. There is far more reason for preargument also overlooks the fact that, if the demand for both metals at a fixed price aside legal tender law. The money which ty, enlightening the world, is emblematic the domand for both metals at a fixed price aside legal tender law. The money which is greater than the supply of both, relative is by law made a legal tender must, in the course of ordinary business, be accepted early part of the present century the an-nual production of silver was worth, at the coinage ratio, about three times as be permitted to exempt himself from the general rule? Special contracts have a tendency to increase the demand for a particular kind of money, and thus force it to a premium. Have not the people a right to say that a comparatively few individ-uals shall not be permitted to derange the financial system of the nation in order to collect a premium in case they succeed in

forcing one kind of money to a premium There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the more zealous opponents of free coinage point to the fact that 13 months must clapso be-tween the election and the first regular session of congress and assert that during that time, in case people declare themselves in favor of froe coinage, all leans will be In layor of tree comage, all leans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are increby prophecies indulged in by those who have forgetten the provisions of the constitution, it will be sufficient to remind them that the president is ompowcred to convene congress in extraordinary session whenever the public good requires such action. If in November the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetallism, the system can be inaugurated with-

in a few months.

If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed is made to prevent such political action as the people may believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a up it must be irrigated and it will come new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it up and get four or six inches high by is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money-before they can legislate upon fluancial questions, we shall grow, and having strong roots will soon ory of Miss Flora Finlay.con will ever avail. The people who in 1776 rejected the doctrine that kings rule by right divine will not in this generation subscribe to a doctrine that money is emnipotent.

International Bimetallism.

In conclusion, permit me to ser word n regard to internation nimetallism We are not consed to an international bring the wheat up, and all the snow agreement looking to the restoration of and rain which we have in the winter bimetallism throughout the world. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to co-operate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they fur-ther believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimet-allism than servile dependence upon foreign aid. For more than 20 years we have invited the assistance of European nations, but all progress in the direction of inter-national bimetallism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive a pecur iary benefit from the appreciation of gold. How long must we wait for bimetallism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism? If the double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny them the right to enjoy those bena-fits? If our opponents would admit the right, the ability and the duty of our people to set for themselves on all public questions without the assistance and regardless of the wishes of other nations and then propose the remedial legislation which they consider sufficient, we could meet them in the field of honorable debate; but when they assert that this nation is helpless to protect the rights of its own ottizens we challenge them to submit the issue to a people whose patriotism has nev-er been appealed to in vain. We shall not offend other nations when

we declare the right of the American peo-ple to govern themselves, and, without let or hindrance from without, decide upon every question presented for their consideration. In taking this position we simply maintain the dignity of 70,000,000 oitizens who are second to none in their

capacity for self government.

The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever increasing tribute to the creditor nations of the world, a tribute which no one dares to defend. I assert that national honor requires the United States to secure justice for all its oltizons as well as do justice to all its credtors. For a people like ours, blessed with natural resources of surpassing richness, to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe. We cannot unforce respect for our foreign policy so long as we confess ourselves unable to frame our own financial policy.

Monast differences of opinion have al-ways existed and ever will exist as to the legislation best calculated to promote the public weal, but when it is enriously asserted that this nation must how to the dictation of other nations and accept the policies which they insist upon the right of self government is assailed, and until

. A Word to New York Citizen Citizens of New York, I have traveled Highest of all in Leavening Power,-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

from the center of the continent to the from the center of the continest to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the west and south and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coingar hallers that in striving to secure the age believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they immediate restoration of bimetallism they in are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the peo-ple have money with which to buy, and hey cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Produc-tion of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth. Those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to the end discourage the creation of wealth.

I ask, I expect, your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure, a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with forters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea, but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city, a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. It was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, quarantees cause rights to all and promplets grain priv inser to reall, the United tha the example to the their terminal tendence to the desired tendence to the control of the control has for its objective of the pro-

WINTER WHEAT. What a Practical Lovelock Farmer Say About It.

paper something about winter wheat and that it would not be a successful crop around Reno, from the fact that lesson had been taught that demonsome of the farmers had tried it this year. Now I am satisfied that winter the summons that must surely come to wheat is just the right kind to raise in all. that section of the country, but it must be sewn in the proper season. Winter over winter, or in other words it takes

winter to make or mature it. I have tried it at this place and find winter, when it stops growing until her. cover the ground, and by the last of remain with all Peno, and many a tea

tion. Especially would that be the bring happiness to those around her. when we have September rains, which we frequently do, as that would would give it a good start in the spring when it would soon be large enough to shade the ground and get the benefit of all the moisture that should happen to

About all the wheat in Utah is winter out irrigation.

I would like to see some of the farmers who have tried sowing winter wheat valleys 28th to 30th, and the Eastern in the spring give it one more trial in States the 31st. the proper season. Yours truly,

W. C. PITT. Lovelock, Nev., August 20, 1896.

THE BRYAN CLUB.

Meeting fo-night in Ryland Hall. The Bryan Club will meet at 8:30 tember 2d. o'clock this evening in Ryland's Hall This disturbance will cause a large in the Thompson building. Every amount of rain in various parts of the Bryan man should attend, whether Re- United States and Canada and will be publican. Populist, Silver party man or followed by low temperature and frosts Democrat. Every citizen who is will: in the Northern States. ing to subscribe to the following membership pledge will be made welcome; the 22d to the 29th, inclusive, will aver "I am in favor of Wm. J. Bryan for age below normal in the Great Central President of the United States and will valleys and above normal in the Eastvote for electors pledged to him."

Rilver Party Delegates.

A meeting will be held at the Court House this afternoon for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Silver State Convention to be held at Elko. September 8th. Wadsworth is entitled country between the Mississippi river to two delegates, Huffakers, Washoe and Franktown one delegate, Glendale one delegate, Verdi one delegate and Reno six delegates. It is expected that every delegate chosen will attend the convention and if from any cause anable to do so, give his proxy to some will.

pounds, the lightest 202 pounds; aver- and expects to have the full compli-

"DUST TO DUST, ASHES TO ASHES." The Foneral of the Late Miss Flora

The funeral of the late Miss Flora Finlayson took place from the Congregational Church yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Long before the hour named. sorrowing friends of the deceased had gathered at the church, and it was soon filled to overflowing and many were unable to gain admission, but stood on the steps and sidewalk during the entire service, being anxious to even show in this manner how much they loved and respected Flora.

The chancel rail and pulpit was perfect bank of flowers and wreaths of evergreens and beautiful floral offerings. Among the latter were a star and crescent, a large scroll, three pillows, a sheaf of lilies, a white cross, and several wreaths, all composed of money changers in supporting a financial the choicest flowers. Several of the policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in pieces came from friends in San Francisco cisco and from the members of her company.

The scene was one of the saddest that has ever occurred in Reno as the casket, buried in sweet peas and cut flowers, was gently carried up the aisle of the church, followed by the heartbroken mother and sisters and other relatives.

Miss Mabel Stanaway presided at the organ, and as the mourners entered the church a voluntary was rendered and the large congregation arose and remained standing until the grief-stricken family and relatives were seated. A choir composed of Mrs. E. W. Jameson. Miss Bernice Worland, Mr. Gregory and Mr.G. O. McNees rendered appro-

priate selections during the services. Rev. T. Magill, the pastor, conducted the services and paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased. He spoke of her kindness of heart, her ever willing aid in any good cause and her naturally charitable and affectionate disposition. He told of her energy in assisting in the building of the church and her reverence for the religious views of her EDITOR STATE JOURNAL:-I see in your mother. He spoke of her ambitions and the suddenness of her death, and endeavored to impress upon all that a strated how all should be prepared for

At the conclusion of the services at wheat, as its name implies, must lay to the hearse and were followed to the the church the remains were removed Odd Fellows' cemetery by a long line of carriages. There, all that was morit will do well. The time to sow it is was so full of hope and expectancy of tal of the poor girl, who a few days ago about the middle of September, then if a successful career in her chosen prothere is not sufficient rains to bring it fession, was consigned to the grave, up it must be irrigated and it will come her beautiful voice hushed forever on earth and her rare talents taken with

July or at least a month earlier than will fall and words of love be spoken spring wheat it gets ripe. I think that sor her who always had a sisterly affecin many parts of this State where then for, and an open heart and hand wheat could be raised .....nout irriga- wherever she could contribute and

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Heavy Rains Predicted in Various Places.

(Copyrighted by Prof. W. T. Foster. St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 21.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 22d to 25th, and the next will reach wheat, sown in the fall and raised with- the Pacific Coast about the 26th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 27th, the Great Central

Rockies country about the 26th, Great Central valleys the 28th and the Eastern States the 30th. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 29th, Great Central valleys the 31st, and the Eastern States Sep-

The temperature of the week, from ern States and on the Pacific slope:

In next week's bulletin will be given a general forecast of September weather, including the two great storm periods of the month. I invite special attention to the temperature and rainfall forecasts for September for the and the Rockies. My final calculations and weather tables for that section are nearer completion than for other part of the United States.

R

A. C. Helmold received a telegram G responsible citizen of the county who yesterday from A. R. Grant, General Manager of the Journal-Examiner transcontinental relay, to the effect that the Lieutenant Moss of the Twenty-fifth general racing board of the L. A. W. United States Infantry, and eight had decided that all who participated S soldiers, heavily accountered and carry- in the relay will be considered as proing four days' rations, covered the dis- fessionals. The decision will necessitance between Fort Missouls and Harttate the selection of a new team over rison, Montana, 182 miles, including this division as most of the riders here. the passage of Rocky Range, in twenty- tofore selected do not care to be contwo hours on bicycles. The heaviest sidered as professionals. Mr. Helmold wheel with pack and rider weighed 273 is busily engaged selecting a new team ment of riders in a short time.

The Transcontinental Relay.

# PALACE DRY GOODS AND CARPET

## SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

1676 Yards Merrimack Indigo Blue Calico, At 5 Cents per yard; Worth 71/2 Cents.

These Calicoes Gearanteed Fast Colors.

—A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES ON

Fancy Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Good Parasols and Shirt Waists.

This Sale will positively end on Saturday, August 22nd. NEW GOODS RECEIVED ALMOST DAILY.

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FINE AND RELIABLE GOODS SOLD CHEAPS COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION

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SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

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Shoes! Shoes!

Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises at Cost

Shoes! For Men, Youths, Boys and Children at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 a Pair.

TAILOR.

A Complete Line of Foreign and Domestic Goods. The Finest of Trim-mings, the Best Workmanship and Satisfaction guaranteed.

MERCHANT

SUITS TO ORDER FROM \$25 UP Must close the entire stock out in order to make room for the mammoth stock I have already purchased for the coming season, and which will arrive about the 15th of September.

S. JACOBS.

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Watch Repairing, Engraving and Diamond Setting at Lowest Prices.

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I'd rather live in Bohemia Than in any other land.—John Boyle O'Rollly.

Where fieth the land Bohemia?
Is it enchanted ground?
Unto the place no guide or trace
Was e'er by searching found.
Yet many wander through it.
In blindness or in scorn, And some there dwell who love it well: They are Behemians born.

Here Esth the land Behemint

Strange light upon it beams.
This border land, whose outer strand
Melts in the sea of dreams.
Echind us rears the real,
Tao world of strife and din;
Our kindlier fate is here to wait

Until our ships come in. O'ershadowing Bohemia, Fame, like a mountain grand, Piercing the skies, uplifts our eyes From this, the lotes land.

The smanlt gleams in sidendor
And beckens spirits bold— Fain would we go, yet, all we knew The heights of fame are cold.

Here, resting in Bohemia. Deside the waters ctill, In recatiows green, where Hippcerene Winds as a little rill,

We deem in pleasant places
Are cast our lines and lives,
Where grace and heart are more than art And chivalry survives.

-- Henry Tyrreli in New York Sun

Disprepertioned Limbs. By actual measurement of 50 skeletons the right arm and left leg have been found to be longer in 28, the left arm and right leg in 6, the limbs on the right longer than those on the left in 4 and in the remainder the inequality of the limbs was varied. Only 7 out of 70 skeletous measured, or 10 per cent, had limbs of equal length.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its arrest over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it is the One True BLOOD Purifler.

Amity Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF AMITY
Lodge, No. 8, K. of P., Knights of Pyth
ias are held in Masonie Hall every Friday
evening communicing at 8 o'clock sharp. All
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Communder. J HODGKINSON,
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TRUCKER LODGE, NO.14, I. O.

O.F., meet in their new half
in Clough & Crosby's building,
Second street, Reno, Newda, overy Wednesday ovening at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendence of mombers is requested. Sofourning brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend R. J. DORAGH, N. G. J. V. PREES, Recording Secretary,

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Plans for undings and estimates of cost iralished. Contracts taken for any size or Arnished. Contracts taken for any size or style building. Orders left at A. Nelson's cigar store will receive prompt artention.

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CARSON, NEV., BOX 482.

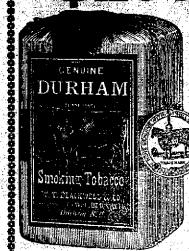
Practices In all the State and United States Land Office business transacted. iv25tf

DR. S. BIBHOP.

DEVSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE-Bishop's Pharmacy. RESIDENCE-North Center street





The Best

Smoking Tobacco Made

# Given Away

this year in valuable articles to smokers of

Blackwell's Cenuine Durham

Tobacco

You will find one coupon inside cach 2-ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4-ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share. 

HIGHEST GRADE . . BETTER RE built in the Largest and Best Equipped Factory in

> Indianapolis, Ind. Positively Best and Easiest Runing Wheel that Money and Unsurpassed Facilities can

the World. The Indiana Bicycle Co.,

See it Before You Buy,

ART CATALOG FREE

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INDIANA BICYCLE Co., 18 & 20 McAllister St., San Francisco.



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----Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.-

MORITZ SCHEELINE, Vice President GEO. F. TURRITTIN, President. R. S. OSBURN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS—Daniel Meyer of San Francisco; R. R. Bigelow of Carson; A. G. Fletcher, J. N. Evans, G. F. Turrittin, Moritz Scheeling and P. I. F. vn nigan of Reno.

> Subscribed Capital, - -Paid Up Capital, -150,000 67,000 Surplus.

Interest Paid On Time Deposits.

Buy and sell exchange on all the principal cities of the United States Messis. Scheeline & Oaburn are Resident Agents for twenty-eight Fire In-

rance Companies, the total assets of which are \$217,640,081. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent, prices according to size, varying from \$6 to \$19

# Real Estate and Insulance DIXON BROTHERS CARSON CITY, NEVADA, S. ARMANKO.

THE LEADING BUTCHERS OF RENO.

Meats of All Kinds at Wholesale and Retail.

# Finest Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Sausage

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ALSO HAM, BACON AND DRIED BEEF

Bologua, Bloodwarst, Liverwurst, Weinerwardt and Headcheese. SHOP-Corner Commercial Row and Sierra Street, Reno. Fancy Meats of all kinds put up in the Finest Style of the Art and deliver

J. M. McCORMACK'S Marble and Granite Works



RENO, NEVADA.

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OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

Work First Class. Newest Styles. Prices Moderate. Finest Finish.

We spare no pains to please. Call and inspect our work. Proofs are al

Befting the Daby.

The fond mother who puts her infan on the penny slot weighing machine and exults over its pounds of solid flesh only repeats the most sucient of cus-"hefting the baby." Thus Proiessor Chamberlain's remarks may fur nish many valuable anthropometric data. Haberlandt has written a curious paper on the weighing of men in India and how the devotees to some of their gods propitiated them by a gift, the weight of which exactly corresponds with the penderesity of the supplicant 'Thou art weighed in a balance and found wanting! (Daniel) may have its origin in this custom. Critical examinations, curiously enough, were made u the past as to the effectiveness of prayer in Brittany when an ill man came to certain shrine seeking a cure. He was weighed, so as to see whether he gained or lost flesh as the religious regimen under the priests was being carried out. Professor Chamberlain gives an Eskinio oustom: When a man or a woman is sick, the nurse puts a stone under the patient's headrest. Then she weighs the stone in her hands daily, and if, supposably, the stone feels heavier, then the sick one will be cured. If the stone seems to be lighter, then there is no chance of recovery. It is doubtful whether an Italian woman having a child born in America would ever submit it to the trial of the balance. It would be deemed unlucky.—New York Times. Sympathy.

The Boston Transcript says that a olergyman was recently the guest of a friend who was a college president. On Sunday morning he arose very early and went out to take a walk in the delightful air. Not a soul was stirring at first, but as the clergyman's steps led him toward the business portion of the village ho noticed a seedy looking individual peering into various shady resorts in

cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, cars and throat. Cold in the head cances excessive flow of mucus, and, if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrh will follow; severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breath, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to allay inflammation and heal the membrane. Ely's Green Belm is the adheavistation. Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure fo these troubles and contains no mercur nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

RESOLVED. That a State Convention of the Democratic Party of Nevado be held at

-ON-Tuesday, September 8th, 1896

At 10 O'Clock, A. M.

For the purpose of nominating Three Presidential Electors, Member of Congress, Justice of Supreme Court,

Lieutenant Governor, Two Regents of State University.

To be voted for at the next general election also for the appointment of a State Central

The delegates to said Convention are appoi

lected at Primary Elections to be held on Saturday, the 29th day of August, 1866, or Delegates may be chosen in such marner a the members of the State Central Committ for the several countles may designate.

The following test wil he required of a ters and Delegates to said Convention: "Will you support the nominees of the National and State Conven

T. W. HEALY, Chairman PHIL J. MCGHATH, Secretary. 812td

STANDING REWARD OF \$50.

May 15 1804

STATE FAIR PRIVILEGES.

DEOPOSALS WILL BE RECRIVED UNTIL I September 6 1886, for the following privileges at the Nevada State Fair, to be held at Reno, September 21st to 28th in-clusive:

Cigar and Bar Privileges at ground.
Soda Water and Candy at pavilion.
Fruit, eandy and nuts at ground.
Ice Cream at grounds,
Ice Cream at pavilion.
Fool, Paris Mutnals and Bookmaking at

rounds.
Wheel of Fortune at grounds.
Hay and Grain at grounds.
Publishing Official Program. Bids will also be received for furnishing music (brass band), not less than ten pieces required. All bids must be sealed, with bid etc., writ-All bids must be wearen, the night to reject to non the envelope.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. C. POWNING.

F. EMMITT, Sec'y.

President.

Ranches For Sale

THE two Gammon Ranches, one in Pleas ant Valley and one near Huffaker's, The Pleasant Valley ranch has 320 acres and

The Truckee Mendows ranch has 150 acres with free water, Either or both ranches will be sold, including improvements, on the most reasonable terms.

Live stock and farming utensils go with Apply for particulars of

R. W. GAMMON, or J. CRAWFORD,

SUMMONS.

he noticed a seedy looking individual peering into various shady resorts in turn. He watched him with a mild curiosity, and apparently the other was not wholly oblivious of him and considered that the doctor of divinity was up for something. At last, after the two had proceeded all up and down the main street in somicompany, the shably and them cycl man itaried to the immertiace man terminal taried to the immertiace man terminal and the service of the state of Nevada sends to Margaret Dodge greeting: You are hereby required to appear in an action commenced against you as defendant by Charles H. Dodge as plaintiff in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for the county of the state of Nevada, in and for the county of the state of Nevada, in and for the county of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of the state of Nevada, in and for the county of the state of Nevada, in and for the county of the state of Nevada, in and for the state of Nevada, in and for the county of the State of Nevada, in and for the state of Nevada, in and for appear in an action commenced against you as defendant by Charles H. Dodge as plaintiff in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of the State of Nevada, in and for the state of Nevada, in and for the county of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of the state of Nevada, in and for the county of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of the state of Nevada, in and for the county of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of the state of Nevada, in and for the county of the state of Nevada the selection of the state of Nevada the selec

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

N OTICE IS HERBRY GIVEN THIS FIFTH day of August A. D., 1896, that an elec-tion will be held in the school-house of Verdi, School District No. 7. on

Thursday, August 27th A. D., 1896, Thursday, August 27th A. D., 1896,

From 2 until 7 o'clock 27th A. D., 1896,

meeting of the State Central Committee
of the Democratic Party of Nevsda held at
Carson City Nevada, on the 11th day of
August, 1893, the following resolution was
adopted:

RESOLUED. That a State Convention of
RESOLUED. That a State Convention of
school year to commence on or about Sepschool year to commence on or about Sep-tember 1st A. D., 1806.

By order of the Board of School Trustees.

aftd. J. S. SOUCHERBAU, Clerk.

S. H. ROSENTHAL ROSENTHAL & ARMANKO,

Have a Large and Fresh Stock of Todaccos, vigars,

Notions, Stationery, Toilet Articles.

NEAT CLUB ROOMS ATTACHED Can ercial Row, Reno, Neve

ARK PENNYROYAL PILLS The celebrated Fomale Regulator are perfectly safe and always reliable. For all irregularities, painful mensurations, suppressions, etc., they never fail to inford a speedy and certain relief. NO EXPERIMENT, but a scientific and positive relief, adopted only after years of experience. All orders supplied direct from our office. Price per package, \$1.00, or six packages for \$5.00, by mail postpaid. EVERY PACKAGE GUARANTEED,

Particulars (sealed) four cents All cor pendence strictly confidential. PARK REMEDY CO., Boston, Mass

To Make Big Money selling our Blectric A Telephone. Best seller on earth. Sent all complete ready to set up: lines of any distance. A practical Electric Telephone. Our agents make \$5 to \$10 a day easy. Everybody buys: big money without work. Prices low. Anyone can make \$75 per month. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 11, Co. \$1.10.

OLD PALACE BAKERY. Wollam & Gulling, Props.

W HO employ the Expert Baker they have had for the last eightsen mouths Patrons may be assured of The Best Bread, Pies and Cakes

Home-Made Doughnuts,

Goods delivered in any part of town

WOLLAM & GULLING.

Pare Ice Cream and Ice Cream Sods.

CHARLES E. CLOUGH, QUILDER ARCHITECT, AND CONTRACTOR

RENO. METACA.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

Union Dirch Company. Compondition, office Reno, Nevada.

Notice—There is delinquent upon the following described, on account of assessment No. 18, of 75 cents per share, levied the lith day of April, 1995, and balance due and unpaid on former assessments, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Nome. W. H. Blanchard. Jas. Sullivan Jas. Sullivan

Nesham

G. B. Hinkle

Mrs. R. A. McCovt

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees, so many shares of such parcels of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, in the King building, west side of Yinginia street, Beno, Nevada, on

Monday, the 20th Day of June, 1896, At the hour of one o'clock P. M. of sald day to pay said delinquent assessment, cost of advertising and expense of sale.

By order of the Trustees.
T. Y. JULIEN Secretary.
Dated May 28th, 1896.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday July 11, 1886 at the same hour and place. By order of the Roard 127 nd T. V. JULIEN, Secretary,

The above sale is hereby posiponed until Saturday, Aug. 8, 1890, at the same hour and place. By order of the Board. T. V. JULIBN, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
SUSANVILLE, Cal., May 20, 1808.

NOTICE IS HEERBY GIVEN THAT IN
compliance with the provisions of the
net of Congress of June 2, 1878, entitled "An
net for the sale of timber lands is the States
of Colifornia, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to the Public
Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Sile
Lachapelle, of Verdi, County of Washoe,
State of Nevada, has this day file! in this
office his sworn statement No 530, for the
purchase of the NWZ of Section No, 384, in
Township No. 21 North, Range No, 17 E. M.
D. M., and will offer proof to show that the
land sough is more valuable for its timber
or stone than for agricultural purposes, and
to establish his claim to said land hefore the
Register and Receiver of this office at Susanville, California, on
Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1896.

Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1896. He names as witnesses: Anthray Gar-della, Peter Tosaint and John Tetrault of Verda, Nevada, and George Nelson of Reno, Nevada, Nevada,
Any and all persons cloiming adversely the
above-described kinds are requested to file
their claims in this office on or before said
30th day of July, 1295.
F. F. PECK, Register.
You's 1598.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Carson City, Ney., July 8, 1896.

D. H HALL, Receiver. July 10, 1890

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Maria D. Williams, deceased.—Notice; is hereby given to creditors and all persons having claims against Maria D. Williams, deceased, to exhibit their claims with the necessary vouchers and proofs for approval within four months from the first publica. within four mouths from the first publica-tion of this notice to Mary A. Merrick, ex-coutrix of the estate and last will and testa-ment of Maria D. Williams, deceased, at the law office of Wm. Webster at Reno in the county of Washoe, State of Nevada. Any claim of deceased not presented within the time mentioned will be by statute forever debarred.

MARY A. MERRICK,

Executrix.

Dated August 10, 1896.

Dealers in Meats of All Kinds,

Pinest of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, LAMB IN SEASON:

Sausages of all Kinds a Specialty. Virginia Street, Reno, Nev. jan1tf

PLUMAS CO UNIY, CAL Marra & Laffranchini, Props

Fine Wines and Brandies, Claret and White Wine

50 Cents per Gallon. Low rate given at Wholesale.

> P. O. Box 28, GILROY, Cal. RUHE & MIDDOUR,

BERT

Mutton, Pork, Sausages Veal, Etc

Solypton—With Wm. Webster, First National Bank Building.

Collecting a Specialty. Will practice in all the Courts.

\_\_\_DENTIST.\_\_\_

Office Hours-9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5

PR. J. G. LEONARD, DESTIST.

RENO, NEVADA

U. S. MINERAL DEPUTIES.

ATTORNEY AT-LAW

GIBSON BROTHERS, Physicians, Surgeons

Office on Virginia street, south of Nations Bank building, Reno Nev. janiff

JAS, F. DENNIS,

—In Investment Building Virginia &

any part of the city free of charge.



Role A ent for the Celebrated WROUGHT IRON FENCE. Designs and Prices
Sent upon Application

F. P. DANN, Manager.

WILL PAY TO THE PARTY PROCUE.

Ing a conviction, they dollers, upon
the conviction of each, or upon the conviction of any of the criminals who have been
breaking down my fenses. W. WERSTER.

May 23, 1896.

CARSON CITY, Nev., July 8, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—NOTICE is hersby given that the State of Nevude, under the act of June 18. 1830, has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships as described below, and has applied for a patent for suid lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested, and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice protests or contests against the claim of the State of Newdat to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., The following are the subdivisions described to-wit:

SM 12 of SW 2 sec. 2. T. 20 N. R 18 B, 40 acres.

W 2 of lot 2, sec. 4, T. 20 N. R 19 B, 39.40 scree.

Truckee \* Market FAUER & GROB. Propietore.

TRECKWITH HOTEL,

lest-Class Accommodations For Families

Also Fine Sherry and Port Wine Winery and DietHlery at Gilroy

WY HOLMHALE & RETAIL DRALBES I

Most delivered to all paris of the city

DENTISTRY.

WM. WEBSTER,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

T.AWYDR.

DR. H. BERGSTEIN,